

**Introduction:** Numerous occupational hazards prevail in all health facilities all over the world and with the misconceptions and attitudes that the health care setting is always clean and without hazards.

Health care workers face a risk of getting unwanted injuries and infections and in worse scenarios even death.

**Objectives:** The specific objective of this study were; to assess the management of occupational health and safety hazards at Entebbe General Hospital, to determine the individual predisposing factors to occupational health and safety hazards and to establish the capacity of dealing with occupational health and safety hazards among health workers.

Data was collected through questionnaires and interviews. 120 health workers participated in the study and they were drawn from 11 departments. Majority was females, 63.3%, and the majority respondents belonged to the age group of 36-40. Most health workers had ever experienced a hazard while at work and physical hazards were the most encountered followed by environmental hazards. Most health workers knew that they were responsible for their health and safety while at work and they were somewhat satisfied with their job.

Cross tabulations revealed that hospital predisposing factors were found to be significantly related with gender; staffs required to put on protective clothing ( $p=0.029$ ), safety and health conditions at work ( $p=0.025$ ), not enough workers to get the work done ( $p=0.014$ ), supervisors concerned with the welfare of others ( $p=0.030$ ), safety training is part of orientation ( $p=0.024$ ),  $p<0.05$ . Environmental factors, inadequate lighting in the workplace ( $p=0.056$ ) poor workplace design ( $p=0.843$ ), physical capacity of individuals( $p=0.450$ ), repetitive tasks and awkward postures( $p=0.225$ ), high physical energy and effort( $p=0.078$ ) did not show statistical significance,  $p = <0.05$ .

**Results:** Results from the study showed that most respondents, 68.3% reported that no time is fixed for trainings and the hospital lacks a health and safety committee, 45% and majority are not contented with what management is doing to handle occupational health and safety hazards, 59.2%.

**Conclusion:** In conclusion, from the results it clearly shows that Entebbe General Hospital is not handling the issues of occupational health and safety in the appropriate manner and majority health workers have encountered one of the various types of hazards that exist in the health care industry.

**Recommendations:** The researcher recommends that the hospital sets up a health and safety committee where all issues concerning occupational health hazards are reported. There should also be a compensation plan for those workers that get injured; management should also solicit for views from health workers about occupational health issues. The health workers should adhere to the already existing interventions like the 5S strategy for better organized workplaces (Set, Sort, Shine, Standardise, and Sustain). They should also actively engage and participate in continuous medical

education programs, meetings and workshops.